Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.] MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1807. [No. 1876.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

WANTED,

A MILLER who is master of his business, to take care of a *merchant mill*.—To such a one good wages will be given.—For the person who wants, please apply to Mr. *Joseph Smith*, Alexandria.

March 17. d

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6 Hhds. best retailing Molasses
40 barrels of nice Tanner's Oil
20 bags of heavy Black Peper
3 pipes of French Brandy
3 do. Holland Gin, and
1 box of brown Platillas.

☞ *A part of the above Goods are a consignment, and will be sold unusually low by*

M. MILLER.

March 10. d

MARSTELLER AND YOUNG,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
A quantity of *BEEF*—Boston inspection—No. 1 and 2—which will be sold on moderate terms.

Feb. 3.—d

Marsteller and Young,
Have just received, and will sell low if taken from on board,
8000 bushels Turks Island Salt.
ALSO,
17 Tierces Barbadoes Molasses.

January 16. d

Just Received,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
2 pipes L. P. Madeira WINE
2 half do. do. do.
6 pipes Cognac BRANDY, 4th proof.
Wadsworth & Butler,
WHO HAVE ON HAND,
20 hhds. Jamaica RUM, 4th proof
10 do. St. Croix do. 2d & 3d do.
8 do. New-England do.
5 pipes Holland GIN
2 do. country do.
1 hhd. L. market Madeira Wine } of a supe-
4 quarter casks do. do. } rior qu'ty
3 do. do. L. P. Teneriffe do. do.
6000 bushels Lisbon SALT.

January 1

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13 hhds. SUGAR of good quality
33 bbls. do. do.
5 pipes 4th proof Brandy
4 qr. casks Sherry Wine } of excellent
11 do. do. Malaga do. } quality.
Boxes of Cotton Cards
Sacks of Licorice Root and Sago
Barrels of Clover and Herds Grass Seed
And a large quantity of Red Sole Leather,
For Sale by
Benjamin Shreve, Jun.

d

SEINE TWINE.

2,090 pounds excellent Seine Twine,
ALSO,
10 quarter casks Port Wine
10 boxes Spermacaeti Candles
12 kegs fresh Raisins—
For sale by
James Sanderson.

January 19. d

For Sale or Rent,
A WELL finished three story *BRICK DWELLING HOUSE*, containing 7 rooms, with wash house, kitchen, smoke house, coach house and stable and other necessary buildings all of brick, situate on Royal street, a few doors from Gadsby's, and near the market. For particulars apply to
Robert Patton.

February 9. d

For Sale,
A GROUND RENT of *Seventy-two Dollars* per annum, on Prince-street.
WANTED,
A few Shares of the Bank of *Alexandria* and *Potomac*.
Wm. Groverman, *Broker.*

March 17. d

JUST RECEIVED
From PHILADELPHIA, and for sale by the subscriber,
An elegant and fashionable assortment of ladies' and childrens' Morocco and kid SHOES, and men and boys PUMPS and SHOES.
Charles Pascoe.

March 31. 6t

Just received from Philadelphia
By Captain Hand,
29 chests Young Hyson, and
9 boxes Hyson Shulan Tea, of a superior quality, which will be sold low.
Likewise on Hand,
6 hhds. good Sugar,
10 hhds. Molasses, of a good quality,
Salt of various kinds,
And a constant supply of Flour suitable for family use.
Joseph Dean.

March 27 d

Landing,
From the brig MARY and sloop JANE,
FOR SALE BY
Lawrason & Fowle,
50 tons PLAISTER PARIS
50 barrels } N. E. RUM.
5 hogshead }
4 pipes Holland Gin
30 boxes mould candles
200 boxes smoaked Herrings
600 feet oars.
IN STORE,
30 chests imperial and young hyson teas, of a superior quality
10 bales Beerboon gurrahs
130 casks fresh raisins
80 barrels N. E. Rum
30 hogsheads } Retailing Sugars
70 barrels }
100 boxes soap
75 do. chocolate
2 cases cotton cards.

March 2

For Sale,
(Now landing from sloop Mary-Ann.)
20 Quarter casks Sherry Wine.
And in Store,
6000 bushels salt suitable for the fisheries
8000 lbs. Coffee.
Wadsworth & Butler.

March 5. d

FOR RENT,
The STORE, on Prince-street, between Fairfax and Prince-street, lately in the occupation of Mr. Ramsay. It is well calculated for a dry or wet goods store. The rent moderate. Apply to
William Hodgson.

Sept. 25. d

JOHN G. LADD
Has just received and offers for sale,
67 chests fresh Teas,
Consisting of Imperial, Hyson Shulan, Young Hyson and Hyson Skin of the best quality.
2 bales very fine India COTTONS.
Also, a quantity of SALT, suitable for the fishery.
Fresh Stone LIME, and
Red CLOVER SEED.

March 9 d

JUST RECEIVED
AND FOR SALE,
150 Sacks Liverpool stoved Salt, &
2600 Bushels do.
On very moderate terms.
Wm. Hodgson.

Jan. 3. d.

Suwarrow Boots.

JOHN G. FRANCIS,
From New-York,
RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he manufactures *Suwarrow Boots* with all the modern improvements, warranted equal to any in the United States. After many years of experience in his business, he has discovered a new method of retaining the elasticity in boots. He warrants to fit the leg be it ever so badly shaped. He makes boots of various descriptions, viz. Suwarrows—Fair-Tops, Three Quarters, Corsican Spring Toes, Duck Bills, Round Toes, Bonaparte's Graves, Jefferson's Boots and Shoes. He warrants to fit the Suwarrow equal to the tuck boots.—Gentlemen will please to call and see for themselves, at his shop in King-street, between Mr. Mott's and Mr Hodgkin's tavern.

January 5. d6m

N. B. He intends selling cheap for cash.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a sum of money has been lately stolen amounting to upwards of *One Hundred and Seventy Dollars*, and it is supposed by some person of color. One hundred and twenty dollars in ten and five dollar bills of the bank of Potomac, three or four English guineas, and about two dollars in small change in a silk purse, with about fifty dollars in silver. All persons are requested to stop any one of the above description, that are not in the habit of having such sums of money of their own, and give information at the *Printing-Office*, where the above reward will be paid on convicting the villain or villains and recovering the property, or in proportion for any part of it, and *Twenty Dollars* for the thief or thieves without the property.

April 1. d6t

Wanted to Charter,
A vessel of about 800 barrels burthen, to load for a British Windward Island in the West-Indies.
William Hodgson.

March 16. d

Just Received,
And For Sale by COTTOM & STEWART,
Carr's Stranger in Ireland.
(Price One Dollar.)

March 27. d.

SALT.
700 *bushels of Ground Alum Salt,*
For sale on board the Montezuma, capt. Palmer. Apply to
M. MILLER.

April 2 d

Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of KING *and* FAIRFAX-STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA:
HAS FOR SALE,
An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.
Consisting of
MADEIRA
Port
Sherry
Lisbon
Malaga
Teneriffe &
Corsica
} WINES.
Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases of one dozen
A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses
Gunpowder
Imperial
Hyson
Young Hyson
Hyson-Skin and
Souchong
} TEAS *of good quality.*
Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff, in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; baske-salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; mad; der; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk t pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; races; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; in cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed; hewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.
Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.
A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.
A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

March 19. d

PUBLIC SALE.

In consequence of the unfavorableness of the weather the sale of the *Bank-House* advertised to take place on Thursday last, was postponed to WEDNESDAY next, the 8th day of April, at twelve o'clock—when will be sold, on the premises, on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, for approved indorsed negotiable notes,

The House and Lot
Lately occupied as a Bank House.
A deed of trust will be taken to secure the payment.
P. G. Marsteller.

April 4 dts

SALT.
I HAVE ON HAND,
SALT of the following description, which I will sell low.
TURK'S-ISLAND,
ROCK ALLUM,
STUBBS,
GROUND ALLUM,
NINE, in sulk and sacks.
ALSO,
WHISKEY of *Stover's* manufactory, with the usual assortment of GROCERIES.
A. LINDO.

April 4.

Six Cents Reward.
RAN AWAY, on the 31st ultimo, from on board the sloop Unity, *John Herman Krieger*, a Dutch indented servant, about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, slender made, light complexion. Whoever takes up said servant and delivers him to me shall receive the above reward but no charges.
Daniel M'Clean.

April 4. 3t

Public Sale.
Pursuant to the last will and testament of the late Capt. RICHARD CONWAY, *will be sold on the premises, on the first day of May next,*
All his Real Property
Lying in and contiguous to the town of Alexandria—
CONSISTING OF
Several LOTS on Water-street, Union-street, and Cameron-street.
ALSO,
His FARM, called *Spring Park*, adjoining to the town, containing about 60 acres, in a high state of improvement.
ALSO,
28 Acres, at present under lease to John Gadsby for 10 years from the first of January last, at the yearly rent of eighty-six dollars and 23 cents. This property adjoins the town and is part of the race ground.
ALSO,
About 16 and a half Acres, in the occupation of Beal Howard, under a lease for ten years, at the yearly rent of one hundred dollars.
ALSO,
All the rest of his Land, lying between the east side of the George-Town road and the west side of Fairfax-street continued, and to the south of John Mandeville's lot and the property of Nathaniel Pendleton, and to the north of the property of the late Charles Alexander. This last mentioned property will be laid off in squares agreeable to the plan of the town
ALSO,
A piece of Ground adjoining to the south side of Spring-Park Farm, the precise quantity at present not known.
A particular plat and description of the whole will be set up at the coffee-house one week previous to the day of sale.
The terms of sale will be—A credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, together with a deed of trust on the property. The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property is disposed of.
ALSO,
On the 4th day of MAY next, will be sold, at the Coffee-House, in Alexandria,
One hundred Shares in the Stock of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, on the above credit, the purchasers giving negotiable notes with approved indorsers.
ALSO,
Two Shares in the Alexandria Theatre, on the same terms.
William Herbert,
N. Fitzhugh,
Edmund J. Lee,
} Trustees.

April 3. dts

Alexandria Price Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Articles.	*Per.*	*Prices Dolls.*	*Cts.*		D. C.
Bread, Ship	100lb.	3	33		
Navy		4	25		
Pilot		5	50		
Crackers		6	00		
Beef cargo No. 1.	bbl.	11	—		
Bacon	lb.		12½		
Butter for export			18	a	20
Coffee, West India			29		31
Cotton			25		*plenty*
Chocolate			20		23
Candles Mould			20		21
Dipt			19		20
Spermaceti			50		53
Cheese, American			13		16
English			*none*		
Duck, Best Rusaia	bolts.	20			22
Fish, Salmon	bbl.		*none*		
Herrings		4			
Mackrel			*none*		
Shad		8			
Flax Seed		75			1 00
Flour Superfine		6	12½		
Fine		5	62		
Middlings		5	12½		
Grain, Indian Corn	bus.		92		
Wheat		1	17		1 20
Rye			75		
Barley		1			
Oats			50		
Hides, Spanish	lb.		10		11
Hemp	cwt.	9			11
Hogslard	lb.		12½		
Iron	ton	125	130		
Leather, Sole	lb.		22		
Lime	bbl.	2			
Limes		5			
Lemons			*none*		
Lumber	100ft.				
Oak timber and scantling		5			7
Pine scantling		2			3
Boards 4-4		1	70		
—— 5-4		2	10		
White do. common 4-4		1	50		
do. clean 4-4		2	20		
hingles, Junp. 24 in. M.		4	50		
Common		3	50		
Cypress 24		3			
Do. 18		2			
Staves hhd.		28			
bbl.		20			
bbl. Red Oak		10			
hhd. do,		9			
Meal	bus.	1	00		
Molasses	gal.		38		42
Nankeens	piece		84		
Pork prime	bbl.	16			18
Cargo		15			16
Southern 2d qual.		15			16
Plaister Paris c. pr. ton		7	50		
Do. retail		10			
Piemento			25		
Porter, American	doz.	1	25		
London					*none*
Rice	100lbs.	4	50		
Soap, Amer. white	lb. *dull*		10		11
Do. brown			9		
Castile			15		17
Salt-Petre, refined			31		
Not refined			14		
Spirits	gall.				
Brandy 4th proof		1	12½	1	25
Rum Jam. 4th do			93		95
Antigua 2d			75		83
American			48		50
Whiskey			50		54
Sugar H. white	100lb	18			
Do. brown		11			
Candy white		18			
Do. brown		11			
Muscovado 1st qual.		11	50		
Do. 2d do.		10	50	}	*plenty.*
Do. 3d do.		10		}	
Loaf	lb.		19		22
Salt St. Ubes	bus.		80		
Lisbon			80		
Cadiz			80		*plenty.*
Liverpool blown			70		
Do. coarse			75		
Turk Island			90		
Isle of May			70		75
Liverpool fine sack		3			3
Shot all sizes	cwt.	13	50		14
Sheetings, Russia	piece	22			
Steel blistered	cwt.	8	33		
Crowley		17			18
TOBACCO, *Alex. Ins.*		6			
Tobacco Md.	100lbs				
Up. Patuxent 1st qual.		6	56		
Do. 2d		5	50		6 52
Virginia		4			4 50
Lower do.		3	50		3 75
Rappahanock		4	50		
Teas, Y. Hyson	lb	1			
Imperial		1	40		
Tallow, Amer.			16		*scarce*
Wax Bees			37½		
Wines, Madeira	pipe	250			300
Lisbon	gal.	1	10		1 20
Sherry		1	15		1 25
Teneriffe			80		1 20
Claret	doz.	8			12
Malaga	gal.		95		1
Port		1	50		*scarce.*
Tin, in boxes		19			20

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Alexandria Bank,	202
Potomac do	100
Exchange on London, par.	

From the Richmond Enquirer.

EXAMINATION.

The Editor was prevented by his *remote* position, from collecting the whole of the argument on Tuesday. He is indebted to a friend for the following sketch:

COMMUNICATION.

The examination of col. Aaron Burr, which commenced in private at the Eagle Tavern, in this city, on Monday last, was continued on Tuesday at the capitol, before the chief justice of the United States, and in the presence of an immense assemblage of the citizens. Col. Burr had been recognized to appear at 10 o'clock. At half past ten he presented himself before the judge, and with some degree of emotion apologised for the apparent delay, declaring he had misapprehended the hour at which he was bound to appear. The judge then adjourned from the court room to the hall of the house of delegates, for the better accommodation of the spectators.

(Great complaint has been made about the *private* examination at the Eagle.—— Some have branded it with the epithets of "a secret and unprecedented proceeding, not unlike the process of a Spanish Inquisition." The facts are said to be, that when the attorney for the district applied to the chief justice for a warrant, some conversation ensued on the manner of examination: Mr. Marshall observed that it was indifferent to him whether it was held at the capitol or the Eagle. Mr. Hay objected to the latter, that no room was sufficiently large to receive the crowd that would attend, which would be a source of considerable inconvenience. Mr. M. observed that this difficulty could be obviated by having the examination in private. To which Mr. H. assented, on the condition, that if there were a discussion by counsel, they should adjourn to the capitol. The evidence to be adduced was already before the public. On the examination, it was agreed that a discussion was necessary. Mr. Hay then moved for an adjournment to the capitol In which arrangement col. Burr's council immediately acquiesced.)

Mr. Hay, attorney for the U. S. in the district of Virginia, opened the examination, and in a speech of considerable length and great perspicuity, enforced the reasons which induced him to believe col. Burr guilty of the charges which had been alledged against him. These were the same as stated in the last Enquirer, viz: 1st. The setting on foot and providing the means for a military expedition against the territories of a nation with whom the U. S. were at peace; and 2dly. For High Treason against the U. S

He cited Blackstone's Commentaries to shew that on a mere question to *commit* a person accused of a crime, nothing more was necessary than to shew a probability that he had been guilty of it. To require more in this incipient stage of the proceedings, particularly in a country of such thin population and extensive territories as the U. S. would be to hold out an invitation to perpetrate crimes with a certainty of avoiding punishment. In support of these charges, the testimony of gen Eaton; the deposition of gen. Wilkinson, and the disclosures made to him by Boilman and Swartwout were relied on. The treasonable *intentions* of col Burr being clearly established, enough appeared to render it highly *probable* that he had committed the overt act required by the constitution to constitute the offence. In addition to this testimony, his flight from the Mississippi territory, and the evidence of major Perkins, by whom he was conducted from the Tombigbee, where he was apprehended, to this place, stating his attempt to appeal to a magistrate in the state of South Carolina, were adduced as strong circumstances to prove his guilt.

[Mr. Hay adduced other reasons for a commitment; among others that the executives and legislatures of Ohio and Kentucky had sanctioned by their own acts the *probability* of some treasonable conspiracy.]

[Mr. Burr's attempt to escape from the hands of his escort is thus represented— In passing through the town of Chester in S. C. the first town of any size that they visited, Mr. B. suddenly alighted from his horse, and threw himself among the small crowd which had collected to see the cavalcade. He told them that he was A. Burr, dragged by a military escort, without any warrant, and contrary to the laws of his country. Major Perkins, however, immediately followed, seized, and replaced him on his horse. The crowd manifested no disposition to interfere in the business.]

Mr. Wickham, in behalf of col. Burr, combated with great ingenuity the arguments of Mr. Hay. He contended that *facts* establishing the guilt of the accused ought to be proved before any inference of a treasonable design could be drawn so as even to warrant a judge in committing for trial; that the evidence in this case was altogether uncertain and illegal, that the deposition of general Eaton contained of its own self condemnation, and the flight of col. Burr as it was termed, by the counsel for the prosecution, was nothing more than a wish to avoid military persecution. No reason he contended, existed, why the United States were unprepared with testimony. They had chosen this place as the scene of action and dragged col. Burr to it. Sufficient time had elapsed since the first apprehension of col. Burr to take affidavits tending to prove the facts charged, if he had really been guilty.

Mr. Randolph on the same side made an eloquent address to the feelings of the audience, and pursued nearly the same train of reasoning adopted by Mr. Wickham.

[Col. Burr's counsel asserted that his objects were of a nature to be useful to the United States. As far as they ventured to develope them, it was said to be his intention to assist the United States in case of a war with Spain, which seemed at that time a probable event; and to settle the Ouachita grant, from which point it would be at least in the power of colonel Burr to be a useful auxiliary to his country against its enemies.]

Col. Burr then rose and addressed the judge. He principally relied on his two former acquittals, and inquired whether there was probable cause to suppose him guilty, when in Kentucky and the Mississippi territory where the greatest alarms had been excited, the civil tribunals had pronounced him innocent.

(Col Burr spoke about ten minutes.— He dwelt upon the unfounded alarms as he called them which had existed in the Western country; and the way in which he had met them; The alarm prevalent in the state of Ohio had produced a judicial inquiry into his conduct before the court of Kentucky. The moment he heard of this step he had hurried before the court; he demanded an inquiry, and said he was honorably acquitted. The same alarm followed him to the Mississippi territory:— he had there met it again: and not only had the grand jury found nothing against him, but they had even presented the government for meddling with him. He denied he had ever fled from the laws of his country, it was military oppression he had avoided. Although Cowles Mead, had promised him his protection, while he remained in the territory, it was a promise which could not be kept. The arm of force was too strong. He had been told even by the officers of an armed boat laying at Natchez, that he was to be seized, hurried on board and borne off. What could he do? In pursuance of his own judgment and the advice of his best and wisest friends, he was determined to fly from the oppression. He declared it to be false, utterly false, that he had broken his recognizance. He asserted that his designs had been honorable and would have been useful to the United States. But even admitting that they had been otherwise, they must have been long since abandoned; they had not once ripened into overt acts. There was no treason. He complained of the treatment he had experienced; his loss of property from seizures on the western rivers; the hardships received from his guard; debarred the use of pen, ink and paper, even to write to his daughter. He dwelt upon his effort to escape in South Carolina. He said it was a mere attempt to throw himself out of the tyranny of a military escort into the hands of a civil magistrate. A little before or after dismounting his horse, he asked whether he had not called for the interference of a magistrate. He spoke as to the alarms of N. Orleans being considered as a probable evidence of a treasonable conspiracy. Those alarms were not produced by him, but by others; by the president who had alarmed general Wilkinson, and general Wilkinson who had alarmed the city. Respecting Wilkinson and Eaton he made but few observations. He called the depositions produced before the court a parcel of crudities which he should not pretend to be able to understand)

Mr. Rodney the attorney general for the United States closed the arguments. His exordium expressed in a most sensible and impressive manner, the regret he felt in being compelled to arraign a man as a traitor, whom the people of the United States had once elevated to the second office in the government. In discussing this particular question, he took nearly the same ground which had been occupied by Mr. Hay, but went more particularly into an examination of the testimony.

When the arguments were gone through the chief justice observed, that whatever opinion he might give upon this subject he wished it to be in writing. He would therefore adjourn till the next day at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of having time to consider the question.

On Wednesday the 1st of April the judge attended, and in the presence of a very numerous assembly, gave the following opinion.

The U. S. }
vs. } on a motion for a commitment
A. Burr. }

I am required on the part of the attorney for the United States to commit the accused on two charges.

1st. For setting on foot and providing the means for an expedition against the territories of a nation at peace with the U. S.

2d. For committing high treason against the U. S. On an application of this kind I certainly should not require that proof which would be necessary to convict the person to be committed, on a trial in chief; nor should I even require that which should absolutely convince my own mind of the guilt of the accused; but I ought to require and I should require that probable cause be shown, and I understand probable cause to be a case made out by proof furnishing good reason to believe that the crime alledged has been committed by the person charged with having committed it.

I think this opinion entirely reconcilable with that quoted from judge Blackstone. When that learned and accurate commentator says, that "if upon an enquiry it manifestly appears that no such crime has been committed, or that the suspicion entertained of the prisoner was wholly groundless; in such cases only, it is lawful totally to discharge him; otherwise he must be committed to prison or give bail;" I do not understand him as meaning to say that the hand of malignity may grasp any individual against whom its hate may be directed, or whom it may capriciously seize, charge him with some secret crime, and put him on the proof of his innocence. But I understand that the foundation of the proceedings must be a probable cause to believe, there is guilt; which probable cause is only to be done away in the manner stated by Blackstone. The total failure of proof on the part of the accuser would be considered by that writer, as being in itself a legal manifestation of the innocence of the accused.

In enquiring therefore into the charges exhibited against Aaron Burr, I hold myself bound to consider how far those charges are supported by probable cause.

The first charge stands upon the testimony of general Eaton and general Wilkinson.

The witness first named proves that, among other projects which were more criminal, colonel Burr meditated an expedition against the Mexican dominions of Spain. This deposition may be considered as introductory to the affidavit of gen. Wilkinson, and as explanatory of the objects of any military preparations which may have been made.

I proceed then to that affidavit.

To make the testimony of general Wilkinson bear on colonel Burr, it is necessary to consider as genuine the letter stated by the former to be, as nearly as he can make it, an interpretation of one received in cypher from the latter. Exclude this letter, and nothing remains in the testimony which can in the most remote degree affect colonel Burr. That there are to the admissibility of this part of the affidavit great and obvious objections, need not be stated to those, who know with how much caution proceedings in criminal cases ought to be instituted, and who know that the highest tribunal of the U. S. has been divided on them. When this question came before the supreme court, I felt the full force of these objections although I did not yield to them. On weighing in my own mind the reason for and against acting, in this stage of the business, on that part of the affidavit, those in favor of doing so appeared to me to preponderate, and, as this opinion was not overruled, I hold myself still at liberty to conform to it.

That the original letter, or a true copy of it, accompanied by the cypher, would have been much more satisfactory, is not to be denied: but I thought, and I still think that, upon a mere question whether the accused shall be brought to trial or not, upon an enquiry not into guilt but into the probable cause, the omission of a circum-

stance which is indeed important, but which does not disprove the allegations of an affidavit, ought positive allegations of an affidavit, ought not to induce its rejection or its absolute disbelief, when the maker of the affidavit is at too great distance to repair the fault. I could not on this stage of the prosecution absolutely discredit the affidavit, because the material facts alledged may very well be within the knowledge of the witness, although he has failed to state explicitly all the means by which this knowledge is obtained.

Thus, general Wilkinson states that this letter was received from colonel Burr, but does not say that it was in his hand writing, nor does he state the evidence which supports this affirmation. But, in addition to the circumstance that the positive assertion of the fact ought not, perhaps, in this stage of the inquiry, to be disregarded, the nature of the case furnishes that evidence.

The letter was in cypher. General Wilkinson, it is true, does not say that a cypher had been previously settled between colonel Burr and himself, in which they might correspond on subjects which though innocent, neither of them might wish to subject to the casualties of a transportation from the Atlantic to the Mississippi; but when we perceive that colonel Burr has written in cypher, and that general Wilkinson is able to decypher the letter, we must either presume that the bearer of the letter was also the bearer of its key, or that the key was previously in possession of the person to whom the letter was addressed. In stating particularly the circumstances attending the delivery of this letter general Wilkinson does not say that it was accompanied by the key, or that he felt any surprize at its being in cypher. For this reason, as well as because there is not much more security in sending a letter in cypher accompanied by its key, than there is in sending a letter not in cypher; I think it more reasonable to suppose that the key was previously in possession of Wilkinson. If this was the fact, the letter being written in a cypher previously settled between himself and colonel Burr, is in this stage of the enquiry at least, a circumstance which sufficiently supports the assertion, that the letter was written by colonel Burr.

The enterprize described in this letter is obviously a military enterprize, and must have been intended either against the U. S. or against the territories of some other power on the continent, with all of whom the U. S. were at peace.

The expressions of this letter must be admitted to furnish at least probable cause for believing, that the means for the contemplated expedition were provided. In every part of it, we find declarations indicating that he was providing the means for the expedition, and as these means might be provided in secret, I do not think that further testimony ought to be required to satisfy me, that there is probable cause for committing the prisoner on this charge.

Since it will be entirely in the power of the attorney general to prefer an indictment against the prisoner, for any other offence which he shall think himself possessed of testimony to support, it is in fact, immaterial whether the second charge be expressed in the warrant of commitment or not; but as I hold it to be my duty to insert every charge alledged on the part of the U. S. in support of which probable cause is shown, and to insert none in support of which probable cause is not shown, I am bound to proceed in the enquiry.

The second charge exhibited against the prisoner, is high treason against the U. S. in levying war against them.

As this is the most atrocious offence which can be committed against the political body, so is it the charge which is most capable of being employed as the instrument of those malignant and vindictive passions which may rage in the bosoms of contending parties struggling for power It is that, of which the people of America have been most jealous; and therefore, while other crimes are unnoticed, they have refused to trust the national legislature with the definition of this, but have themselves declared in their constitution "it shall consist only of levying war against the U. S. or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." This high crime consists of overt acts which must be proved by two witnesses or by the confession of the party in open court.

Under the control of this constitutional regulation, I am to enquire whether the testimony laid before me furnishes probable cause in support of this charge. The charge is, that the fact itself has been committed, and the testimony to support it must furnish probable cause for believing that it has been actually committed, or it is insufficient for the purpose for which it is adduced.

Upon this point, too, the testimony of gen. Eaton is first to be considered. That part of this deposition which bears upon this charge is the plan disclosed by the prisoner for seizing upon New Orleans and revolutionizing the western states.

That this plan, if consummated by overt acts would amount to treason, no man will controvert. But it is equally clear that an intention to commit treason is an offence entirely distinct from the actual commission of that crime. War can only be levied by the employment of actual force. Troops must be embodied; men must be assembled in order to levy war. If col. Burr had been apprehended on making these communications to gen. Eaton, could it have been alledged that he had gone further than to meditate the crime? Could it have been said that he had actually collected forces and had actually levied war? Most certainly it could not. The crime really completed was a conspiracy to commit treason, not an actual commission of treason.

If these communications were not treason at the instant they were made, no lapse of time can make them so. They are not in themselves acts. They may serve to explain the intention with which acts were committed, but they cannot supply those acts if they be not proved.

The next testimony is the deposition of general Wilkinson, which consists in the letter already noticed, and of the communications made by the bearer of the letter.

This letter has already been considered by the supreme court of the U. S. and has been declared to import, taken by itself or in connection with Eaton's deposition, rather an expedition against the territories of Spain than of the U. S. By that decision I am bound, whether I concurred in it or not. But I did concur in it. On this point the court was unanimous.

It is, however, urged that the declarations of Swartwout may be connected with the letter and used against col. Burr.—Although the confession of one man cannot criminate another, yet I am inclined to think that, on a mere enquiry into probable cause, the declarations of Swartwout made on this particular occasion, may be used against col. Burr. My reason for thinkjng so is, that col. Burr's letter authorises Mr. Swartwout to speak in his name. He empowers Mr. Swartwout to make to gen. Wilkison verbal communications explanatory of the plans and designs of Burr, which Burr adopts as his own explanations. However inadmissible therefore, this testimony may be on a trial in chief, I am inclined to admit it on this enquiry.

If it be admitted, what is its amount? Upon this point too, it appears that the supreme court was divided. I therefore hold myself at liberty to pursue my own opinion, which was, that the words "this territory must be revolutionized," did not so clearly apply to a foreign territory as to reject that sense which would make them applicable to a territory of the U. S. at least so far as to admit of further enquiry into their meaning. And if a territory of the U. S was to be revolutionized, tho' only as a mean for an expedition against a foreign power, the act would be treason.

This reasoning leads to the conclusion that there is probable cause for the allegation that treasonable designs were entertained by the prisoner so late as July last when this letter was written.

It remains to inquire whether there is also probable cause to believe, that these designs have been ripened into the crime itself by actually levying war against the U. States.

It has been already observed, that to constitute this crime, troops must be embodied, men must actually be assembled. and these are facts which cannot remain invisible. Treason may be machinated in secret, but it can be perpetrated only in open day and in the eye of the world.—The testimony of a fact which in its own nature is so notorious ought to be unequivocal. The testimony now offered has been laid before the supreme court of the United States, and has been determined in the cases of Bollman and Swartwout, not to furnish probable cause for the opinion that war had been actually levied. Whatever might have been the inclination of my own mind in that case, I should feel much difficulty in departing from the decision then made, unless this case could be clearly distinguished from it. I will however briefly review the arguments which have been urged, and the facts now before me, in order to show more clearly the particular operation they have on my own judgment.

The fact to be established is, that in pursuance of these designs previously entertained, men have been actually assembled for the purpose of making war against the United States, and on the shewing probable cause that this fact has been committed depends the issue of the present inquiry.

The first piece of testimony relied on to render this fact probable, is the declaration of Mr. Swartwout, that "colonel Burr, was levying an armed body of 7,000 men from the state of New York and the western states and territories, with a view to carry an expedition against the Mexican provinces." The term "*levying*" has been said according to the explanation of the Lexicons, to mean the embodying of troops and therefore prove what is required. Although I do not suppose Mr. Swartwout had consulted a Dictionary, I have looked into Johnson for the term, and find its first signification to be, "to raise," its 2nd "to bring together." In common parlance it may signify the one or the other. But its sense is certainly decided by the fact. If when Mr. Swartwout left col. Burr which must be supposed to have been in July, he was actually embodying men from New York to the western states, what could veil his troops from human sight? An invisible army is not the instrument of war, and had these troops been visible, some testimony relative to them could have been adduced. I take the real sense then in which this term was used to be, that colonel Burr was raising, or in other words engaging or enlisting men through the country described, for the enterprize he meditated. The utmost point to which this testimony can be extended is, that it denotes a future embodying of men which is more particularly mentioned in the letter itself, and that it affords probable cause to believe that the troops did actually embody at the period designated for their assembling, which is sufficient to induce the justice to whom the application is made to commit for trial.

I shall readily avow my opinion that the strength of the presumption arising from this testimony ought to depend greatly on the time at which the application is made. If soon after the period at which the troops were to assemble, when full time had not elapsed to ascertain the fact, these circumstances had been urged as the ground for a commitment on the charge of treason, I should have thought them entitled to great consideration. I will not deny that in the cases of Bollman and Swartwout, I was not perfectly satisfied that they did not warrant an enquiry into the fact. But I think every person must admit that the weight of these circumstances daily diminishes. Suspicion may deserve great attention, when the means of ascertaining its real grounds are not yet possessed, but when those means are or may have been acquired, if facts to support suspicion be not shown, every person I think must admit that the ministers of justice at least ought not officially to entertain it. This I think must be conceded by all, but whether it be conceded by others or not, it is the dictate of my own judgment, and in the performance of my duty I can know no other guide.

The fact to be proved in this case is an act of public notoriety. It must exist in the view of the world, or it cannot exist at all. The assembling of forces to levy war is a visible transaction, and numbers must witness it. It is therefore capable of proof, and when time to collect this proof has been given, it ought to be adduced, or suspicion becomes a ground too weak to stand upon.

To the Executive government is entrusted the important power of prosecuting those, whose crimes may disturb the public repose or endanger its safety. It would be easy in much less time than has intervened since Col. Burr has been alledged to have assembled his troops, to procure affidavits establishing the fact. If in November or December last, a body of troops had been assembled on the Ohio, it is impossible to suppose that affidavits establishing the facts could not have been obtained by the last of March. I ought not to believe, and I do not believe that there has been any remissness on the part of those who prosecute, on this important and interesting subject; and consequently, when at this late period no evidence, that troops have been actually embodied, is given, I must say that the suspicion which in the first instance might have been created, ought not to be continued, unless this want of proof can be in some manner accounted for.

It is stated by the attorney for the United States, that as affidavits can only be voluntary, the difficulty of obtaining them accounts for the absence of proof.

I cannot admit this position. On the evidence furnished by this very transaction of the attachment felt by our Western for their Eastern Brethren, we justly felicitate ourselves.—How inconsistent with this fact is the idea that no man could be found who would voluntarily depose that a body of troops had actually assembled, whose object must be understood to be hostile to the union, and whose object was detested and defeated by the very people who could give the requisite information!

I cannot doubt that means to obtain information have been taken on the part of the prosecution; if it existed, I cannot doubt the practicability of obtaining it; and its non-production at this late hour does not, in my opinion, leave me at liberty to give to those suspicions, which grow out of other circumstances, that weight to which at an earlier day they might have been entitled.

I shall not therefore insert in the commitment, the charge of High Treason. I repeat that this is the less important, because it detracts nothing from the right of the attorney to prefer an indictment for High Treason, should he be furnished with the necessary testimony.

Judge Marshall then observed, that he should not commit Col. Burr on the charge of treason; but that he should hold him to bail, on the charge of setting on foot a military expedition against the dominions of Spain: that with respect to the amount of bail, he had made up no definitive opinion. He wished it to be neither too large, to amount to oppression, nor too small to defeat the objects of justice. It had occurred to him, that the sum of ten thousand dollars would perhaps avoid both these extremes.

Mr. Hay was in favor of a larger sum. He had no doubt, from the spirit which had been manifested, that Col. Burr could obtain bail to almost any amount he pleased. The day before, Col. B. had obtained bail for five thousand dollars, and he believed without any solicitation on his part.

Mr. Wickham had supposed that five or six thousand dollars would have been sufficient.—It was only on the misdemeanor, that it was to be given. With respect to the possibility of obtaining bail to any amount, he was unable to express any opinion; it was a subject with which he was personally unacquainted. But as to the spirit which it was said had been manifested, he could say, that he had heard several gentlemen declare themselves unwilling to appear as bail for Col. Burr, lest it should be ascribed to a spirit of opposition to the administration.

Col. Burr rose and observed, that if the government was to pay him for the losses it had made him sustain, forty thousand dollars would not indemnify him. And yet this circumstance might operate against his obtaining bail to a large amount.

Mr. Hay replied.

The Judge then observed that he should fix the bail to ten thousand dollars, and that he would meet Col. Burr at the capitol at three o'clock, to receive it.

At three o'clock, the Judge met the parties, when Messrs. Thomas Taylor, John G. Gamble, John Hopkins, Henry Heth, and —— Langborn appeared as his securities.

The affidavit of Commodore Truxton did not get to the hands of the attorney of the U. States before Tuesday night; of course it was not exhibited on the examination.—Mr. Rodney left this city yesterday morning, for Washington.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, APRIL 6.

The schooner Fair Play, Capt. Grinnelds, of this port, from New-York for Washington, with marines for the Wasp sloop of war, was driven ashore at Gibbet Island in the late gale.

NOTICE.

ALL those who have any claims or demands against the estate of *John Dunlap*, merchant, late of the town of Alexandria, are hereby informed, to bring in their accounts, legally proved, before the first day of November next, at which time a full and final settlement and distribution of his estate, will be made. Should any accounts be exhibited after that period, they will be disregarded, and this *Notice* pleaded in bar of them. Those that are indebted to the estate, will be pleased to make immediate payment.

Samuel Craig, } *Ex'rs.*
William Herbert, }

April 6. 3taw

☞ CASH will be given for a few *likely young NEGROES*, of both sexes, Those who have such property to dispose of, will meet with a purchaser by applying at *J. Hodgkin's*, sign of the Indian Queen, Alexandria.

April 6. 3t*

STRAYED, on the farm belonging to *C. W. Valangen*, in Fairfax county, *two SHEEP with LAMBS*, marked with a hole in one ear and a swallow fork in the other.—The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

April 4. 3tf C. W. VALENGEN.

JUST RECEIVED,

One keg of the first quality *Chewing Tobacco.*

JESSE TALBOTT.

March 10. 69

FOR SALE,

TWO THOUSAND BUSHELS SALT,
Suitable for the Fishery.

E. Janney.

3 mo. 19th eo3w

Shuter's Hill for Rent.

MRS. DULANY will rent for *one or two years*, that *elegant country residence*, known by the name of SHUTER'S HILL, situate on an eminence adjoining the town of Alexandria, and commanding an extensive view of the city of Washington and river Potomac.—There is attached to the house an excellent garden, a clover lot containing several acres, and a small wood pasture; the garden contains a great quantity of fine fruit, and a well of excellent water at the door. Apply to Mr. *Thomas Claggett*, Alexandria.

April 3. eo3w

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the Directors of the Little River Turnpike Company, on the 25th March, 1807—*Ordered*, that the stockholders on the additional shares lately subscribed in the Little River Turnpike Company do, and they are hereby required, to make a second payment to the treasurer of said company, of *Ten Dollars* on each share by them respectively subscribed, by the first day of May next ensuing the date hereof.

Jonah Thompson, *Treasurer.*

March 26. 3taw1m

TUITION.

THE subscriber returns his most grateful thanks to the inhabitants of this town and its vicinity, for their patronage and liberality towards him, and begs leave to inform them, respectively, that he continues to teach SCHOOL at his Academy, on King-street, opposite Mr. George Deneale's; where will be taught as usual, reading, writing and arithmetic, common, vulgar, and decimal; geometry; trigonometry, plain and spherical;—surveying, book-keeping; mensuration; navigation, &c. Young gentlemen desirous of becoming acquainted with any of the above arts, will meet with due attention from

G. W. Carlin.

March 21. law.

Jeremiah Satterwhite,

Coach-Maker,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the inhabitants of Alexandria and its vicinity, for the liberal encouragement he has met with, and hopes by a steady perseverance to merit a continuance of their favors. He offers for sale, now, on moderate terms, a *CHARIOT, COACHEE, PHAETON*, and a variety of *GIGS* of different fashions, on low terms for cash.

WANTING,

Some *Ash Plank* and *White Oak Spokes.*

☞ One or two good BOYS will be taken to the above business.

March 16. cm4w

PUBLIC SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a deed of trust from *WILLIAM WILSON* to the subscriber, to secure the payment of certain sums of money to the Bank of Alexandria, will be exposed to sale, at public auction, on their respective premises, on the 7th day of May next, sundry parcels of Land, lying upon Union, Water, Fairfax and Queen-streets, and a twenty foot alley, on a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months, the purchaser giving his notes with an approved indorser, for the payment of the purchase money in three equal payments, and further to secure the purchase money, a deed of trust upon the land purchased.

James Keith, Trustee.

February 28. dts

Valuable Lands for Sale.

On the 23d day of April next, I will sell, at public sale, for ready money,

A valuable Tract of Land, now in the occupation of Dr. *James H. Blake*; situate in Fairfax county, in the commonwealth of Virginia, on the south side of Pohick creek, containing about 325 acres, be the same more or less. This land was sold and conveyed in the year 1795 by Col. William Fitzhugh to James H. Blake, Richard Parrott, and Anthony Banning, and in 1798 by them conveyed to me in trust to be sold upon the happening of certain events which have taken place. Col. William Fitzhugh held this land under his ancestors, who together with himself had possessed it without any interfering adverse claim from any quarter very many years previous to the year 1795; so that it is believed there can be no possible doubt in the title: but selling as I do as a trustee, I will not give any warrantee except against myself and those claiming under me. A further description is conceived unnecessary, as the sale will be made on the land on the day above mentioned, and commence at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Leonard Mackall.

February 27. 1aw8t*

☞ Ice Cream.

AS application has several times been made to the subscriber for *Ice Cream*, this is to inform the public that he will in future have it every SATURDAY, when such as want may be supplied.

Also—*Calves Feet Jelly* for sale.

Matthew Eakin.

March 21. 2aw3w

Porter, Ale, &c.

I have received per sloop UNITY, and offer for sale,

40 hhds. nice old Porter and pale Ale.

Also—a consignment of

PHILADELPHIA BEER,

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY.

And by the next vessel expect a further supply.

☞ *I have on hand*—Upwards of one thousand dozen *pure old PORTER* and *pale ALE* in bottles—600 dozen of which is put up in barrels of three dozen each, and is in fit order to ship for the West-Indies or a southern market.—To a person disposed to ship, a liberal credit will be given.

WILLIAM DUNLAP,

Water, between King and Prince-streets.

March 27. co1t

Public Sale.

On the 20th of April next, will be offered for sale, on the premises, on a credit of nine twelve and eighteen months, for negotiable notes with approved indorsers,

A valuable Lot of Ground, situate on Patrick and King-streets, and binding on the former 100 feet, and on the latter 48 feet. A three story Brick House has been lately erected on this property, which is at present in an unfinished state within: it binds on King-street nearly opposite to Davey Davey's. For further particulars enquiry may be made of the subscriber, before or on the day of sale.

J. H. Hoce.

March 18. 20

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from General HENRY LEE, for securing to WILLIAM LUDWELL LEE, deceased, the payment of a debt of sixteen thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents, with interest thereon from the 17th day of April, 1798, and upon the request of the legal representatives of the said WILLIAM LUDWELL LEE, deceased, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following

Tracts of Land,

At the periods hereafter mentioned—that is to say—

One Tract of LAND, stated to contain sixteen hundred acres, called "*Buffaloe Marsh*," lying in the county of Frederick, together with a moiety of the Mill upon the said tract—at *Winchester*, on the 4th day of May next:—

And all the Right, Title, Interest or Claim of the said HENRY LEE and WIFE, to five hundred acres, lying in Fairfax county, at the mouth of Difficult Run, on the west side thereof, at or near the great falls of Potomac—at *Fairfax Court-House*, on the 18th day of May next.

It is expected that persons wishing to purchase either of the above tracts, will previously view the same.

Bushrod Washington,
TRUSTEE.

January 30. 2aw

Advertisement.

BY an order of the County Court of Fauquier, we the subscribers are appointed commissioners for selling the building of a Goal for said county forty feet by sixteen in the clear, eighteen feet pitch, with a passage below and above, to be built of brick or stone—*This is therefore to give notice*, that proposals will be received [to be lodged with *Wm. Horner*] until Saturday the 25th of April next; and if none should be agreed upon on that day, we shall proceed to let said building to the lowest bidder, on Monday following, being court day.

William Horner,
George B. Pickett,
Wm. Edmonds, jr.
Thornton Buckner,
Wiley Roy,
} Comrs.

Fauquier Court-House, February 23. [28] 2aw25thA

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell about fifteen and an half acres of Land, within half a mile of Alexandria, situate on the south side of the lane leading from Mr. Hodgson's dwelling to the poor house, and directly opposite that building. Although this property from its situation must soon become valuable, it will be sold low for cash, or good negotiable paper at ninety, one hundred and eighty, and two hundred and seventy days. Apply to JAMES IRVIN, or myself

Robert Adam.

January 29. eotf

FOR SALE,

A WELL finished three story BRICK HOUSE and LOT, on King-street, the most commercial street in town and in the center of it.

A well finished two story Brick House and Lot, on Duke-street, near the river.

A Lot of Ground a short mile above town, containing five and one eighth acres, near the river.

Twelve hundred and eighty acres of military Land, in the state of Tennessee, on Obey's river, a branch of the Cumberland river,

A tract of Land containing 510 acres, in Greenbriar county, Virginia.

Also, a very convenient and well finished Brick House and Lot, in George-Town, with Brick Stable, Coach House, &c.

Also, a two story Frame House and Lot, in George-Town, and R[illegible]-house—the lot is 33 feet 4 inches front and 107 feet deep.—A part payment will be expected down, and a liberal credit given for the balance.

If the George-Town property is not sold by private sale, it will be offered at public sale, on the first Monday in May next.

Samuel Craig.

January 22. 8taw

Valuable Property for Sale.

Pursuant to a decree of the circuit court for the district of Columbia, held at Alexandria, and the last will of *Benjamin Shreve*, deceased; his executors offer for sale,

THAT *Valuable Property* at the corner of King and Fairfax-streets, part of which is occupied by Charles Bennett. The lot extends 40 feet on King and 70 feet on Fairfax-street, is subject to a rent charge of 50 dollars per annum.

To those who are desirous, either of securing a good stand for business, or vesting their money in real estate, this is a most inviting piece of property. A small part of the money will be required in hand or in an approved note at 60 days—on the balance a liberal credit will be given. For terms apply to either of the executors or to Benjamin Shreve.

William Paton,
Edward Stabler,
John Janney,
} *Ex'rs.*

November 28. 1aw

☞ A Bargain.

I WILL dispose of my *TAN-YARD*, in the town of *Dumfries*, together with all the stock of *Leather* and *Bark* now on hand.—The House and Lot will be sold on a liberal credit, or exchanged for Wet Goods—the stock of Leather and Bark may be had with the Lot, for which cash must be given. A description is deemed unnecessary, as those inclined to purchase will certainly view the property first. I will only add that, the house is convenient and comfortable, and the yard supplied with every utensil necessary for the tanning business.

Thomas Jacob.

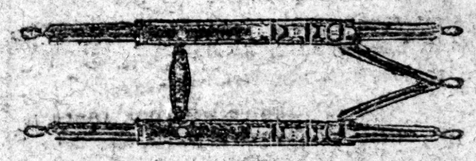
Dumfries, March 14. [18] 2awtf

N. B. The House and Lot will be sold low for cash.

For Sale,

BETWEEN three and four hundred acres of PRIME LAND, lying on the new turnpike road, about 22 miles from Alexandria. This tract is well watered, well timbered, with some excellent meadow on it, and much more may be made—One hundred acres are in wood. Apply for terms to *Cuthbert Powell*, in Alexandria, or the subscriber near the premises, Fairfax county, Virginia. RICHARD BLAND LEE.

February 16. 1aw8t



Patent Elastic Suspenders,

To be had, wholesale and retail, of the Patentee, next door below Mr. Alexander M'Kenzie's, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for ease, elegance, &c. Masters of vessels and other gentlemen going to the West-Indies, Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an assortment, and a great allowance to those who purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining, and thereby destroying the ease designed in the construction of the article.

Richard Horwell.

ALSO,

Red, Green, & Black Morocco Leather,

By the dozen or single skin—for sale at Horwell's Patent Suspender Manufactory, in Prince-street. d12m

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

FOR SALE,

7000 bushels SALT, suitable for the fisheries.

Apply to

Joseph Smith,
Upper end of King-street.

March 7. eo

FOR SALE,

On advantageous terms,

A THREE STORY *BRICK WARE-HOUSE*, on Union-street, next door to Benjamin Shreve, jun. well situated for the *Shipping* or *Grocery* business—Also, a LOT of GROUND, at the corner of Water and Wolfe-streets.

TO RENT.

And immediate possession given,

The STORE and DWELLING HOUSE on Fairfax-street, occupied by *Jacob H[illegible]*—an excellent stand for the DRY GOODS business.—Apply to

Jonah Thompson & Son.

March 14. 3tawtf

Notice is hereby given,

THAT all persons who shall trespass on the land belonging to C. W. Valangen, situated on the Potomac river, near Alexandria, beginning at the mouth of Moll Frost's creek, extending down the river to a dividing line between him and Mr. Peter Sherron, nearly at the lower extremity of the Pocosen, and back from the river to the north branch of little Hunting creek, will be prosecuted to the extent of the law in such cases provided—and whereas, divers depredations have been committed on the aforesaid Pocosen, by stealing wood, &c. the subscriber offers a Reward of Five Dollars to any person who shall give information, upon oath, so that such offender or offenders may receive the punishment of the law.

C. W. Valangen.

March 28 1aw3w*

Just Published,

By ROBERT GRAY, at his Book and Stationary Store, King-street,

A NEW EDITION OF THE

ENGLISH READER:

OR

Pieces in Prose and Poetry,

Selected from the best writers, designed to assist young persons to read with propriety and effect; to improve their language and sentiments, and to inculcate some of the most important principles of piety and virtue; with a few preliminary observations on the propriety of good reading. By LINDLAY MURRAY, author of English grammar, exercise, &c. Price 75 cents, bound in strong and durable leather.

March 16. 2aw2m.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,

TEAS, particularly selected for family use.
- Gunpowder,
- Imperial,
- Hyson,
- Young Hyson,
- Hyson-Skin, and
- Souchong

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality,

WINES.
- Madeira,
- Bucellos,
- Sherry,
- Lisbon,
- Teneriffe,
- Malaga, and
- Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, Bofant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimne, stone spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars, and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

July 8.

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